WASHINGTON.

THE FRENCH ARMS SALES. EBARP PRACTICE BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT-SELLING ARMS IN DEPIANCE OF THE PRESI-DENT'S ORDER—THE UNITED STATES ARSE-NALS PUT TO PRIVATE USES. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, April 2.-Secretary Robeson and Commodere Case, chief of the Navat Ordnance Bureau, having been examined by the House Committee, about two weeks ago, in regard to the sale of Remington navy rifles, gave very little new information on the subject, at the session of the Senate Committee, this morning. Both of these gentlemen seemed to think that they had done a very sharp thing in making a bargain by which they got twelve thousand rifles for ten thousand. Neither of them had heard of the order of the President, dated Jan. 24, 1871, suspending the sale of arms, and no warning was ever given them to be careful not to sell to either of the belligerents. This sale was made during this suspension, the first ap-plication from Poultney & Trimble for the arms being made Jan. 20, and the margin of \$40,000 upon them having been put up about the middle of February. It also appeared that Gen. Dyer advised this sale at the very time that, by orders from the President, his own bureau was probibited from seeing arms at all. This transaction of the Navy Department was never mentioned in any report either of the Secretary or of the Chief of Ordnance. The last two witnesses supplied some of the missing baks of the chain of evidence connecting Gen. Dyer and Samuel Remington with the manufacture of cartridges for the breech-loading Springfield rifles sold to Thomas Richardsen. Jabez H. Gill, a master mechanic at the Frankford Arsenal, and Col. Treadwell, the commandant of the same arsenal, remember seeing Gen. Dyer, Samuel Remington, and Mr. Smoot, whom Richard-son has testified conducted the business for him, at Frankford, together. There the manufac-ture of cartridges was discussed, and Col. Treadwell thinks it probable that inquiries were made as to the number of cartridges which could be made there within a given time. At or about that same time, written orders were received at the Frankford Arsenal from the Ordnance Office, directing an increase of the produc

had ordered that no more arms or ordinance stores be sold to the Remingtons. To-day's testimony does not prove conclusively that when Dyer and Remington were at Frankford, together with Smoot, an ordnance officer on leave of absence, but who was then notoriously in Remington's employ, and when Smoot was arranging for the manufacture of milwhen Smoot was arranging for the manufacture of this-tions of cartridges which involved a great increase in the predictive capacity of the Government works, Dyer knew that Remington was the real purchaser, but the circumstances give strong grounds for suspicion that he did. Some of these circumstances are: First: That Remington was known to Dyer as the agent of the French, from the telegram showed him by Soute, Oct. 13.

tion, and this was done as fast as new machines could

did. Some of these circumstances are:

First: That Reminsten was known to Dyer as the spent of the French, from the telegram showed him by Spoire, Oct. 13.

Second: It was commonly known among the arms dealers, shippers, and probably at the ordinance agency in New-York, that Reminston returned to the United States for the purpose of purchasing arms.

Third: Smoot, who acted as Richardson's agent, was known to be in the employ of the Remingtons.

Feurth: Reminston and Dyer Went to Frankford together after meeting at the ordinance agency in New-York, and Smoot was at the arsenal at the same time.

Fight: During, or immediately after that visit, orders were given for the manufacture of the cartridges.

Sixth: Reminston, on his return to New-York, wrote to Le Cesne that he had with difficulty arranged for the manufacture of the cartridges.

Secretary Robeson's testimony caused considerable discussion among the critics of the Administration. They say that the unwilliances of the Ordinance Burean to allow any private work to be done at the Springfield Armory, even when it can be done with pront to the Government, is proverbial. It is not many years since an officer of the Army, who had been ordered from a distant post to place an arm which he had invented in sompetition with others, was refused permission to make tome elight afteration in it, without expense of misconvented to the Government, on the ground that no private work could be done in a public armory. Now a prevedent has been established, by which, in future, when he can be soid in the same way, and so on, ad infinition, without a cent of the money public time commission to appearing mithe the hands of the accounting effects of either Department, or any mention of the transaction appearing in the annual reports sent to Congress. That the whole transaction, these centiened say, was the continued to the Romery public the hands of the accounting effects of either Department, or any mention of the transaction appearing in the annual reports sont to congress. Tha

CUSTOM-HOUSE POLITICS.

A MILD-MANNERED RUFFLAN'S STORY-HOW THE ANTI-CUSTOM-HOUSE REPUBLICANS WERE TO CARRY THE STRACUSE CONVEN-TION-A THRILLING ROMANCE. 10Y TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! Washington, April 2.-The Custom-house

Committee had before it, to-day, an interesting specimen of a New-York ward politician—James Peterkin—who had been spoken of by Decoy Bliss, jr., as one of the dangerous roughs who were sent upon the platform dangerous roughs who were sent upon the platform at the Syracuse Convention, for the purpose of clearing it of the officers of the Convention, if they should be those called in Committee, this morning, every one present expected to see a big-fisted, red-shirted Bowery y, and there was considerable surprise when an inoffersive little fellow, not five feet in hight, stood up to ed to do the fighting of a convention. Peterkin's story was an interesting one. He was formerly in the employment of the Health Board in New-York, under appointment of R. F. Manierre, but at the time of the Convention of 1871 was not in office. About two weeks before the Convention, Peterkin received e call from James Hastic, who said that Mr. Manierre desired him to go to the Convention. Hastic said, "We are going to carry that Convention by fair means if we can, by foul if we must."

Rastie also said that clubs would be trumps, if necessary, and that, if he and his friends did not have a ma-

Hastic also said that clubs would be trumps, if necessary, and that, if he and his friends did not have a majority of the delegates to the Convention to elect a charman of their own choice, then his friends were to get in and break up the Convention. A Mr. Mumford, who was Peterkin's friend, was also invited to go to Syracuse on the same business. The arrangement was completed without trouble, and Hastic furnished Peterkin with a radical pass to take him to Syracuse. On his arrival there, he was neet by Manniere, and told to net under Hastic's direction, thinking that, not being a delegate, he might have trouble in getting into the Convention; he mentioned his doubts to Manniere, who told him that Hastic would fix it; Peterkin shen went with Hastic and majority to the office of a Syracuse paper, the name of which he had forgotten, and they waited while bogu; tickets were promised supplied with these, Peterkin st. does not she held, with orders to set used that they went to the bundary with the convention was to be held, with orders to set he set the door as possible, and when Mark Langan burst it open to rush in. Hastic asked Peterkins if he was armed, and he replied that he was, though in fact he was not. When the time came, when the head of was burst in and Lambert, who was near it, was struck on the head; then Peterkin saw at least seven of Hastic's men draw piscle. Once in, the orders were to gather up all the copies of a circular which had been distributed about the hall, exposing the Tammany frauds, and to put thom out of sight; then they were to rush forward and occupy the front seats; immediately after, they were offered to go upon the platform behind the scenes and get some small three-legged stools, which were there, and take scats just behind the President's chair. Their minings were that if Qoracli was resident, at a signal which was to be give, oney were to use their stools as weapons and Cash him of the platform in front; Peterkin asked Past him of the platform in front; Peterkin asked that the pl

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION. FOWERS AND DUTIES OF BUREAU OFFICERS-HOW SUPPLIES AND MATERIAL ARE OB-

WASHINGTON, April 2 .- A look through The Congressional Globe of the XList Congress throws some hight on the claims of Secor & Co. for extra work on tron-clads, which the House Special Committee are now investigating. The Secors, it appears, did not rest contented with the \$115,000 which they got by the act of 1868, in addition to the contract price of the vessels they built, and the \$115,000 which them by Secretary Robeson in 1870, but they came before Congress again, notwiths standing the fact that they had signed receipts in full for all claims against the Government. A joint resolution was introduced in the Senate, Jan. 10, 1870, by Mr. Drake, referring the claims of all contractors, referred to in the set of March 2, 1867, to the Court of Claims. This was the act creating the Board which passed the claims of the Secors and other contractors, and which led to their relief by the act of 1868. Mr. Drake appears to have subsequently ascertained that the Secors, and other persons who got the benefit of the act of 1868, were entitled to no further relief, for, in reporting the following provise:

Provided. That no claim shall be thus referred under the Senate, on Jan. 2, he added the following provise:

Provided. That no claim shall be thus referred under the Senate, on Jan. 2, he added the following provise:

Provided. That no claim shall be thus referred under the second of the contractors, shall be the second of the contractors of the contractors, and other persons who got the benefit of the Co., Perinc, Secor & Co., Perinc, Secor & Co., Perinc, Secor & Co., Harrison Loring, the Atlantic Works of Boston, Co., Harrison Loring, the Atlantic Works of Boston, Aquilla Adams, M. F. Merritt, Tomilinson, Hartupee & Co., Harrison Loring, the Atlantic Works of Boston, Aquilla Adams, M. F. Merritt, Tomilinson, Hartupee & Co., Harrison Loring, the Atlantic Works of Boston, Co., Harrison Loring, the Atlantic Works of Boston, Co., Harrison Loring, the Atlantic Works of Boston, Co., Harriso Congressional Globe of the XLIst Congress throws some

allowance was made by the Board organized under the act of March 2, 1867.

This had the effect of neutralizing the resolution, se far as any benefit to the persons urging its passage was concerned. They succeeded in having the bill passed without this provise, on the 8th of July, 1870; it was passed, on motion of Mr. Sherman, in a new form.

passed, on motion of Mr. Sherman, in a new form.

It provided that "thelolaims for building vessels of war and steam machinery, referred to in the act for the relief of certain contractors, for the construction of vessels of war and steam machinery, approved March, 2, 1867, be referred to the Court of Chains, which was hereby vested with jurisdiction under said act, and whose duty it shall be to investigate and determine the claims of the several parties upon the principles and rules laid down in said act, except as hereinafter provided, and the finding of said Court in the premises shall have the same force and effect as any other judgment of said Court, and no claim shall be considered by said Court, the same shall be presented within one, year after the passage of this resolution, and so much of said act as provides against considering any allowance in favor of any such parties for the advance in the price of labor and material, unless such advance could not have been avoided by the exercise of ordinary prudence and diligence on the part of the contractor, is hereby repealed."

Two or three attempts were made to take the resolution from the Speaker's table in the House, and pass it without reference to the Committee on Claims, but as

without reference to the Committee on Claims, but as those failed, the persons interested endeavored to get the indersement of that Committee. A strong lebby influence was brought to bear, but the Committee, by a ma jority of one, refused to recommend the passage of the bill. Nevertheless, on Jan. 30, 1871, it was taken from the table, on motion of Mr. Legan, and passed by a twothirds vote. The President, on the 7th of February, vetoed the measure in a short message, in which he said:

retoed the measure in a short message, in which he said:

"The present joint resolution transfers the investigation to the Court of Chims, and repeals so much of said act as provides against considering any allowance in favor of any such parties for any advance in the price of labor or material, unless such advance could have been avoided by the exercise of ordinary diligence and prudence on the part of the contractor. It seems to me that the provision thus repealed is a very reasonable one. It prevents the contractor from receiving any allowance for an advance in the price of labor and material, when he could have avoided that advance by the exercise of ordinary prudence and diligence. The effect of the repeal will be to relieve contractors of the consequences of their own impredence and neatigence. It see no good reason for thus relieving contractors who have not exercised ordinary prudence and diligence in their business transactions."

It appears that the Secors hoped to get from the

Court of Claims about \$500,000, in addition to the additional payment made them by Secretary Robeson in be set up and put into operation. All of this happened in December, 1870, two months after Secretary Belkhap January, 1876, if they had got the President's approval of their bill. They began work at the Navy Department for an extra payment as soon as Admiral Porter took the real control of the Navy Department, under the nominal Secretaryship of Mr. Borie. It was Mr. Borie who convened the Board which allowed the claims made unlawful by the act of 1863, and not Mr. Robeson, as has erroneously been stated. The Board was, in fact, of Porter's creation. Mr. Robeson, when he came into office found it in existence, and approved its finding, acting, as he says, in total ignerance of the law of 1868. acting, as he says, in total ignorance of the law of less. The idegal payment made by the Secretary to the contractors in January, 1870, dees not appear to have been known to either the Senate or House when the bill was passed referring them to the Court of Claims for adjadication of the very claims which the Secretary had settled a year before.

It thus appears that the Secors first got the full contract price for building vessels for the Government.

It thus appears that the Secors first got the full contract price for building vessels for the Government during the war, then, in 1858, they got by act of Congress \$115,000 extra pay, and accepted it as in full of all their demands against the United States on account of the construction of such vessels. Next, in 1870, they persuaded Secretary Robeson to pay them about \$117,000 more, without authority of hw, and when he had no money in his possession which he could havailly use for that purpose. And, finally, in 1871 they got a joint resolution passed through Congress allowing them to go to the Court of Claims for an indefinite amount, and were only stopped in this last operation by the veto of the President.

Washington, April 2.-The Naval Investi-

George R. Wilson was sworn, and testified he is Saper intendent of machinery at Washington Navy-Yard, and has been since May, 1861; the yard is supplied with every facility for building first-class engines; the yard can side parties, and in a much more satisfactory manner; he thought it much more economical to build engines at the Navy-Yard than to have them built by contractors; they could employ there from 700 to 1,000 men; compound engines could be built there; they could, in fact, build as big an engine as was ever designed. The witness replied to a question by Represen tative Archer that the Navy-Yard could make engine superior to those of contractors. They were furnished with the best machinery of every kind. In reply to a question by Secretary Robeson the witness said the Washington Navy-Yard, during the five years of the late war, prepared more ordnance supplies than all the other Yards together; and, in reply to Mr. Bartlett, he said that no private establishment is equal to the Washington Navy-Yard.

Cnief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs Hanscomb, being sworn, testified that he took part in the contract for the construction of engines for the torpedo boat to be built at Charleston; the Board adopted his design and that of Admiral Porter for the two torsupported by the Custom-house. When his name for the one and Porter for the other; they were to arrange as they saw fit: the witness consulted with several engineers as to the required engines; he obtained information from all of them; he spoke particularly to Mr. Roach, as to whether he could construct compound engines; he had no con-

THE GREAT OIL RING.

INVESTIGATION INTO THE AFFAIRS OF THE SOUTH IMPROVEMENT COMPANY — SUB-STANCE OF THE TESTIMONY SO FAR TAKEN. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 2, 1872. The injunction of secrecy has not been removed from the investigation of the Oil Monopoly by the House Committee on Commerce, but the following may be relied on as a correct summary of the testimony taken. The session of Saturday was occupied with the examination of Wm. G. Worden. He testified that he was Secretary of the South Improvement Company, and also 2 director. The corporators held their first meeting January 2, 1872. The object of the Company was the refining of oil, and the calculation was to get all the refiners of the country into the concern. The stock consisted of 2,000 shares, of \$100 each, held as follows: William Frew, 10 chares; W. P. T. Logar, 10; John P. Logan, 16; Charles Lockhart, 10; P.Schard Waring, 10; W. G. Worden, 475; O. F. Waring, 475; P. H. Watson, 100; H. M. Flagler, 180; O. H. Payne, 189; William Rockefeller, 180; J. A. Beckwith, 180; J. D. Rockefeller, 180. Twenty per cent of the stock was paid in. The railroads did not wish to give the Company a rebate, unless all the refiners came in. It was finally agreed that the Company was to have rebate, and was to give all refiners the privilege of joining the Company. The rebate on the crude oil was \$1 06. "We had," said the witness, "the Pennsylvania Central, Atlantic and Great Western, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and New-York Central, all on the same terms in writing. Our talk was that the producer would receive better prices as the result of our arrangement. When the disturbances

te-morrow. He will be required to produce the con-tracts made with the railroad companies, and his evi-dence will be more important than any yet taken.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS-THE SENATE TARIFF BILL SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF IN THE HOUSE-THE CASE OF CONTROLLER HUL-BURD. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Tuesday, April 2, 1872.

The morning hour in the House, to day, was occupied by the Committee on Public Lands, and a number of bills, chiefly of local interest, were passed. After the hour expired, Mr. Davis presented a resolution of the Ways and Means Committee, declaring that the Senate, in passing the Tariff bill, had infringed upon the provision of the Constitution, giving the House exclusive right to originate such bills. A long debate ensued, which was all upon one side, nobody questioning the corwhich was an upon one side, nobody questioning the cor-rectness of the position assumed by the resolution. Mr. Dawes said that if the Senate could amend the House bill repealing the tariff on tea and coffee, by substituting for it such a measure as they had sent to the House, then the House could pass no bill on the subject of revenue without imperiling the most valuable of the rights of the people's representatives—that of originating all bills for raising or expending money. Mr. Garfield gave an interesting history of the origin of the constitutional guarantee, and said that this prerogative was given to the House, after long debate in the Cenvention which framed the Constitution, as an offset for the peculiar powers possessed by the Senate of ratifying nominations and treaties, and also to reconcile the Representatives of the larger States to the equality of representation in the Senate of the smaller States. Mr. Brooks, drawing upon his personal recollection, showed the Incorpectness of the statement that there was a precedent for the action of the Senate in the course taken by Clay in 1832. Clay introduced a Tariff bill in the Senate in that year, together with a Force bill, to punish nullification in South Carolina; but Mr. Brooks said he did it in an emergency, for the purpose of creating discussion and hastening action in the House, and with no intention of passing the bill, which he wildrew as soon as a similar bill was introduced in the House. Speeches were made by Messrs. Cox. Hale, Batter, Campbell, and others. Mr. Hoar referred to the cucroachments of the Senate upon the Executive branch of the Government, and upon the privileges of the House. He said that Senators assumed the right to dictate to the President whom he should appoint to office, and then, in secret session, confirmed these appointments on the indorsement of the men who had procured them. He said the discontent in the Republican party which had led to the calling of the Clachmali Convention, was occasioned by alleged faults committed by the Executive in matters over which he had practically no control, but in which his course was dictated and his power usurped by the Senate. If these encroachments of the Senate continued, he said, the people would not much longer tolerate equality of representation of all the States in that body, and would deprive the Fenate of some of its powers. The resolution was passed by a vote of 153 to 3. The steamboat bili afterward came up again, and considerable progress was made with it. An animated di teresting history of the origin of the constitutional guarantee, and said that this prerogative was given to

The action of the House to-day on the Senate Tariff bill caused considerable excitement among the few Senators who were in their seats when it was reported. Senator Sherman, Chairman of the Finance Committee, was much inquired for, but had gone to Philadelphia. The Senate will probably debate the matter some, and then drop the

It may be remembered that on the night before the holiday recess, Senator Edmunds in opposing the Amnesty bill, named some prominent citizens of South Car-olina as memders of the Ku-Klux organization, and used this fact as an argument against the bill. Senator Robertson presented to the Senate, to-day, a letter from three of these men-Wade Hampton, J. D. Kershaw, and M. C. Butler-denying positively Edmunds's assertion. This also gave Mr. Blair an opportunity to get in a letter This also gave Mr. Biair an opportunity to ect in a feeter from Reverdy Johnson and Henry Stanberry, denying that they had left the Ku-Klux cases in South Carolina before their duties in connection with them were con-cluded. Mr. Pratt spent something more than an hour in reading a speech on the National road which the Gov-ernment failed to build through several Western States, after which the entire day was spent on the Indian Ap-propriation bill.

propriation bill.

The investigation of the charges against Controller Hulburd was continued by the Banking and Currency Committee to-day. The principal witness was S. F. Suit of Richmond, who is President of a National Bank in that city. Mr. Suit testified that, being the owner in great part of two or three national banks, he thought it would be well for his interests to have a friend at court, and, in organizing the Farmers' National Bank of Richmond, he appointed as eashier a brother of Controller Hulbord. This took place about six years ago. A few Hulburd. This took place about six years ago. A few months after the cashier had been appointed. Mr. Suit, being in New York, discovered that he had checked out large sums of money belonging to the Farindis' Bank, which was on deposit in that city, and had used it his speculating. He charred Hulburd with this, and he atknowledged the truth of the charge. Suit forced him to resign, and oscertained that the defalcation amounted to 808,000. Soon after, Controller Hulburd appointed the same brother as Bank Examiner in Philadelphia, a position which he still helds. Suit had informed the Controller of the conduct of his brother as cashier of the Richmond bank, and had endeavored to obtain a repayment of some portion of the money which he had embezzied, but had failed in this. Controller Hulburd, aithough faily aware of the dishonest conduct of his brother, appointed him to a position of great trust of his brother, appointed him to a position of great trust and responsibility. J. F. Cake, a clerk in the Currency Bureau, testified to irregularities in the expenditure of the contingent fund of the office; among other things, he said that a nephew of Hulburd's had been paid a

the enald construct compound engines; he had no conversation with other parties about giving contracts; he did not apply to any many yard to build engines, as they could not apply to any many yard to build engines, as they could not guarantee the power; he did not apply to any many yard to build engines, as they could not guarantee the power; he did not apply to any many yard to build engines, as they could not guarantee the power; he did not after the contract for furulehing proposals in cases of this kind.

Mr. Bartlett next took up the subject of the contract have the purchase of the material; he had received no directions from any one; having ascertained where the best iron could be obtained, he contracted with E. E. Pennock of Coatesville, Penn.; he did not advertise for proposals for furnishing the iron; the iron contracted with E. E. Pennock of Coatesville, Penn.; he did not advertise for proposals for furnishing the iron; the iron contracted with E. E. Pennock of Coatesville, Penn.; he did not advertise for proposals for furnishing the iron; the iron contracted for was not usually manufactured in the United States.

Mr. Bartlett here put in as evidence in the case the fact of Congress making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the naval appropriation for the fiscal year which it is appropriated. The contingent fund of the edition of the colling an amount of work that deen dould have been done in a few weeks.

The Appropriations Committee to-day decided to report in favor of appropriating \$100 for the party and the exist of amounts for the purchase of the max first portion to a few westers are port in favor of appropriation is required to extend the waster reported for the present year was \$105,000 and the additional appropriation is required to extend the weather reports, in compliance with the carnest requests of Boards of Trade and prominent etitizens in different portions of the country. This decision amounts to a refusal by the Committee to allow the justice of the claim of the telegraph compan

the duty on books specific instead of ad raforem, and also to provide that the duty upon crockery ware shall be levied on the ware alone, and not upon the value of the crate and packing material as heretofore. Mr. Dawes informed the House that the Committee hoped to be able to report their Tariff bill within the next week. It well understood that the bill will go considerably further in the direction of reducing duties that did the Senate bill, which was tabled to day. It was to a measure less friendly to Protection, if current rumor is to be credited.

The Conference Committee, the the St. Croix Land Grant bill was appointed in the House to-day, the members being Mess. Ketcham, Rusk, and Holman. The Senate Conterees art Messrs. Carpenter, Pomeroy, and Keily.
Messrs. Metcham, Holman, and Keily oppose the renewal
of the grant, while Carpenter, Pomeroy, and Rusk favor
"... The Committee will probably be unable to agree.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCILI Controller Hulburd has received a 30 days' leave of absence from his duties as Controller of the Currency, and during that period Mr. John J. Knox. Deputy Conresignation has been at the disposal of the President since the day the Committee of the House introduced a

resolution recommending a change in the office. Gens Sheridan and Augur have been directed by order from the War Department to use extraordinary efforts to capture and turn over to the civil authorities for trial all persons who raid from Mexico into Texas.

A CIRCUS PERFORMER TORN BY LIONS, PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 2.-Joseph Whittle was badly torn by lions, this afternoon, while

performing at O'Brien's Circus, on Main and Oxford-sts., in Frankford. He is not expected to live.

POLICE NOTES. Christian Horson of No. 5 Dover-st. fell yesterday on the pier at James's allp, and was seriously cut about the head. Wm. Young, a seaman, was killed, yesterday, by

The infant daughter of Mrs. McGerry of No. 17 Luquer-sl. Brooklyn, was scaled to death, yesterday, by the upsetting of a pot of hot ica.

Mrs. Fidelia Manning of Brooklyn, who attempted on Monday night to short her husband, was committed, restarday, to swat an examination on Saturday.

await an examination on Saturday.

Mrs. Julia Ryan of Third-ave, and Thirtieth-st,
was stabled in the left shoulder and seriously injured, last evening, by
her steppen John, age 16. He escaped.

Frederick Fiebelman's eight store, No. 39 Catharine-st, was damaged \$100 he fire, last evening caused by the explosion
of a larcerne lamp. Insured for \$1,300 by the Park Company.

Of a tercente lang. Instruction of the basement of No. 100 East Nineterath of Ann Norrigan of No. 100 East Twentieth at was bitten in the face and arm by Ellia Duffy, who was streated. Winfield Amy, age 21, a driver on the Fourth-ave, and Broadway stage like, attenued encicle but evening in his apartness at No. 47 Fourth-ave, by shocking hisself in the left breast with a receive, inflicting a probably favia sound. John Webber was killed vesterday by the falling of a lence in the most yard of J. C. Her & Co. John Kanghi, are 30, was hilled yesterday by the fail of timber from the calseon of the East River bridge at the foot of Rosecratist. HOME NEWS.

THERMOMETER YESTERDAY AT AUDNUTS, RO. 218 BROAD-5 p. m.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

Brevoort House—Kurd-von Schlozer, German Minister at Washington, and C. S. Peirce of Cambridge, Mass.... Fith Accesse Hotel—Home A. Nelson, late Secretary of State; the Hon. D. C. Little-john of Oswego, ex-Congressman D. J. Morrell of Pennsylpiana, fra John of Oswego, ex-Congressman D. J. Morrell of Pennsylpiana, fra Meron D. J. Morrell of Pennsylpiana, fra Meron House—Gen. A. S. Diven of Elmira, W. C. Ngoire of Hon. N. Y., and Marcon T. Him, Deputy Attorney General, New-York... Except House—Chancellee Varnavoorth of Michigan and W. H. Lippincott of Philadelphia... Wottminater Hotel—15, Foukoutst Most.—Marcon Homes A. S. E. Marvin of Albany... Assoc House—Elmony... New-York Hotel—Gen. S. E. Marvin of Albany... Assoc House—Ecology C. Batson Thomas A. S. E. Marvin of Albany... Assoc House—Ecology C. Batson S. S. Kabolan Hotel—The Hom. George C. Batso of Sait of Boston... St. Nicholan Hotel—The Hom. George C. Batso of Sait Lake City, the Hom. Danald McDonald of Moniteed, Judge T, W. Bartley of Washington... Metropolitan Hotel—Edward Claxton of Philadelphia. PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The presence of the sprinklers in the streets yesterday, indicated the approach of the heated term. Church-st. Spring business is already so brisk that it seriously interieres with the passage of the street

South Fifth-ave., as widened and improved, already begins to bear the look of that street as it exists above Washington square.

Notwithstanding the visit of Controller Green, Fulton Market is still the dirtiest in the world, and the most ulsightly structure in New-York—always excepting Washington Market, as a matter of course. The rookeries of West Broadway show signs

of falling before the march of improvement there. The near presence of the Vanderbilt Depot, the great Express offices, and a dry goods palace or two conduce to this improvement of the old negro quarters. James and Margaret Dooley recovered \$500, vesterday, in the Court of Common Pleas, from James

Mulcaby, for having struck and severely injured Mrs. Dooley with an ax. The defendant did not appear, and the jury assessed the damages. Mile. Christine Nilsson's last Matinées in this city will take place as follows: Saturday, April 6, at Wallack's, when "Martha" will be presented for the last time in New-York, and on Monday, the 8th, at Booth's, Ambroise Thomas' opera, "Hamlet," will receive its final rendering.

The defendant in the Hogan will case made, yesterday, before Judge Barnard, a motion for a new trial, which was opposed on the ground that one such motion had already been made before Judge Sutherland, and that in such a case a second motion for a new trial must be mode before the General Term. Decision reserved on this point.

The New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company recovered, yesterday, in the Supreme Court, before Judge Van Bruut, \$16,419.39, being the amount, with interest, of an advance made by the Company in April, 1868, on a warehouse receipt of 100 bales of cotton, stored by Dennis Flyn, and subsequently seized by Terence Flynn and another, against whom the suit was brought.

Mrs. U. S. Grant, with her daughter, Miss Nellie Grant, accompanied by Dr. Alexander Sharpe, arrived at the Fifth-ave. Hotel yesterday morning from Washington. Miss Grant will leave for Europe to-day in the steamship Algeria, in company with ex-Secretary Adolph E. Borie and family, who are also at the Fifth-ave. Hotel. The President will join his family in this city this morning.

Donald R. Jameson was fined \$250 by Judge Woodruff, yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court woodrun, yesterday, in the United States Color, for non-attendance as a petit juror. Brayton Ives and Herman Van Post, who had been fined \$250 cach, had their fines remitted, and were directed to serve upon the Petit Jury for the remainder of the term. Shepherd Knapp, George King, Henry S. Moore, Albert H. Vernon, and Wm. S. Mitchell, who were summoned as jurors and falled to attend, were required to show cause for non-attendance. BROOKLYN.

Visitors at Prospect Park last week, 93,582. The Eye and Ear Hospital treated 159 patients Atlantic-ave, has many of the characteris-

ties of the Bowery, and Fulton-st. is undoubtedly the Broadway of Brooklyn. The latest device of the Devil Alcoholic is

Ginger Bevy-bad whisky, disguised to the taste but not to the brain with the extract of Jamaica Ginger. The marble building at Clinton and Montague-sts, has been leased by the United States Government for court purposes at the annual rental of \$10,000.

The Home for Friendless Women and Children has received, during the past year, \$29,023 79, and ex pended \$27,223 41; balance, \$1,789 38. The Home contains 28 children and 18 adults. Three unfinished three-story brick dwellings in

Eldridge-st., near Broadway, Brooklyn, were blown down during the heavy gale on Monday night. They were owned by Thomas Haggerty, whose loss is esti-mated at \$3,000. Walter E. Parfitt, agent of the Niagara,

Andes, Star, and other Insurance Companies, his office Anders, Star, and other insurance companies, his office being in the Kings County Insurance building, in Broad-way, Brooklyn, E. D., was arrested yesterday by two United States officers, and held in \$5,669 bail, to answer a charge of defrauding the Government by using can-celed revenue stamps upon insurance patieties. LONG ISLAND.

JAMAICA .- During March the wills of the following were admitted to probate by the Surrogate of following were admitted to probate by the Surrogate of Queens County: Maria Rhodes, Abram De Mott, Edward Bennett, Caroline Anderson, Rachel Prior, Otto Schrader, Emma L. Frost, Thomas Baldwin, Harry Maybee, Charles Exertie, William Waters, William De Mott, and Stephen S. Hieks, Letters of administration were granted on the estates of Joseph B. Lyman, Kate Atfield, John Ahrens, Charles F. Simonson, Elizabeth M. Scabury, Kendall Dunn, and Cornelius M. Wood. At the business meeting of the town held yesterialy afternoon a proposition to give the sew Tawn Hall to the county for a County Court-house, provided the county will assume the debt on the building, \$47,000, was acted upon havorably. About \$6,000 was voted for the town poor.

STATEN ISLAND.

STATEN ISLAND.

RICHMOND .- The cases of the four officials of outhfield and the village officers of Edgewater, were presented to the Grand Jury of the Court of Over and Terminer yesterday....James McReinan, Constable of Castleton, has been fined \$150, and sent to the County Jail for one month for perjury.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTIES. NEWBURGH.-John Murray, a deck hand on the steamboat Neversink, was drowned at Pishkill Landthe steamboat Severshia, was drovned at Fishen Laud-ing yesterday. He was assisting in shipping a piece of machinery weighing 11 table, when the gang plank broke, precipitating him into the rivel. The machinery tell upon his feet, crushing him at the bottom of the river. He lived in catskill. Four new cases of small-pox were reported yesterday in the First Ward. The Board of Health has charge of nine cases of the disease.

Ronbout.—On Mhrch 25, a party of men and women passed the night carousing at the house of Hiram Slater, in Esopus. All became intoxicated, and in the morning Ann Davi; was found dead on the floor. An inquest was beld, and a verdict returned that she came to her dath from the effects of alcoholic liquors. It has been rimored that she was poisoned, and the body will be exhaused for examination.

NEW-JERSEY. JERSEY CITY .- A special session of the Hudon County Court of Oyer and Terminer will be held, on

son County Court of Oyer and Terminer win be field, on April 14, to hear arguments on various motions in the cases of the Police Commissioners. Commissioners Hutton, Edmondson, and Goetze gave bail, yesterday, in 30,000 to appear for sentence.

NEWARK.—A meeting will be held in Library Hall, this evening, to discuss plans for an Industrial Exhibition to be neld in this city in August.—The Elghih Ward Republicans are erecting a wigwam for the next canvass.

LECTURES, MEETINGS, ETC. The closing exercises of the New-York Evening High School were very largely attended, last evening, at Steinway Hail.

Controller Green paid \$80,000 yesterday to the Park Department to be disbursed to the attachés and laborers employed on the parks, streets, and boule

The 39th anniversary of the New-York Marine Temperance Society was celebrated last evening in the Mariners' Church, at Madison and Catherinesis. Horace Greeley and others made addresses.

The New-York Associated Press, D. M. Stone, President, adopted, yesterday, a resolution pro testing "against the renewing of the so-called Mellier patent for the manufacture of white straw paper."

The Directors of the Panama Railroad Company elected, yesterday, A. B. Stockwell, President, and F. W. G. Bellows, Vice-President. Subsequently the Board appointed Henry Smith, Treasurer, and John Keeler, Secretary.

The Workingmen's Central Union Labor Re form State Committee met last evening, George W. Gibbons in the chair, and adopted resolutions repudiating the action of the Columbus Committee in nominating Judge Davis for President of the United States. The following officers were elected: President, Gree. W. Gibbons; Vice-President, Max Healmond, Secre-tary, Judes M. Heatherton.

(Autonocements.)

Many druggists have BURNETT'S COLOGNE.

FOR WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, go to B.

equive, 104 Fulton at , no store, no show Office up stairs see direct from the iron safe, first bonds, then fore you save, at manufactor, of these loves. SKIN DISEASES.—PERRY'S IMPROVED COME-bers and Pinels Resear. The Skin medicine of the age. Is war-marted to cure firsh worms pumps couplings and blacked disagnosticus of the face. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perrs, Dermatologist, & Bond at. New York. Sold by Drugalds every sters.

"I LATELY VISITED AN AUNT of mine residing at Halfway. Onondaga County, N. Y.," writes Mr. Dyer P. Sisson of White Creek, Washington County, N. Y., "and found her in very poor health, suffering with quite a severe cough, which had for some years pro vious, during the Winter months, kept her confined to the room pratty much all the time. Recommending Dr. JATAN's EXPRECTORANT, she con-sented to try it, and the result was altogether satisfactory, as the follow-ing extract from a letter, since received from my uncle, abundantly shows:

shows:"
Your recent vieit, so far as my wife was concerned, seemed providential. For two or three Winters in succession she has been laid up with a stubborn cough, and last Pall, just before your arrival, it set in again, resisting all attempts to check it. As you know, we were all in some alarm about her, and, on your recommendation, precured DT. Jarne's Expectorant. The effect has exceeded our expectations: it has not only relieved her, but brought about a substantial cure, and her health is better to-day than it was previous to being first attacked.

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SIX ANNUAL PAYMENTS WILL INSURE YOU 112 YEARS AND 41 DAYS.

W. H. H. GREENE, late of New-York, insured a few years since in the BERKSHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY for \$3,500; but owing to misfortune in business, was unable to make any payment to the Company DURING ONE YEAR AND FIVE MONTHS prior to his decesse. I have this day paid (at the New-York Office of the Company, 271 Broadmay, cor. Commbers 41, THREE THOUSAND TWO HUNDERD AND NINETY-NINE BOLLARS, this being the full amount due to his widow, after deducting the overdue paramets and interest.

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